

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
3 SAN JOSE DIVISION

4  
5 KIMBERLY ERVIN-ANDREWS,

6 Plaintiff,

7 v.

8 EXPERIAN INFORMATION SOLUTIONS,  
9 INC., et al.,

10 Defendants.

Case No. 16-cv-03330-BLF

**ORDER GRANTING CRA  
DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS TO DISMISS  
FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT WITH  
LEAVE TO AMEND**

[RE: ECF 30, 32]

11 Plaintiff Kimberley Ervin-Andrews sues Defendants Experian Information Solutions, Inc.  
12 ("Experian"), Equifax, Inc. ("Equifax"), and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. ("Wells Fargo") for  
13 violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*, and the California  
14 Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act ("CCRAA"), California Civil Code § 1785.25(a).  
15 Experian and Equifax move to dismiss Plaintiff's first amended complaint ("FAC") pursuant to  
16 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). For reasons discussed below, those motions are  
17 GRANTED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND.

18 **I. BACKGROUND<sup>1</sup>**

19 Plaintiff filed for Chapter 13 bankruptcy protection on August 7, 2015 and her plan was  
20 confirmed on October 5, 2015. FAC ¶¶ 94, 98, ECF 22. On February 9, 2016, Plaintiff "ordered a  
21 three bureau report from Experian to ensure proper reporting by her creditors." *Id.* ¶ 99. She  
22 alleges that this report ("February 2016 Credit Report") included seventeen different trade lines  
23 containing inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete information. *Id.* ¶ 102. Plaintiff neither attaches  
24 a copy of the February 2016 Credit Report nor provides specifics regarding the alleged  
25 inaccuracies contained therein. *Id.* She asserts only that "multiple trade lines continued to report  
26 Plaintiff delinquent on payments, past due balances, inaccurate balances, in collections, and some  
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28 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff's factual allegations are accepted as true for purposes of the motion to dismiss. *See Reese v. BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc.*, 643 F.3d 681, 690 (9th Cir. 2011).

accounts even failed to register that Plaintiff was making payments on the account through her Chapter 13 plan.” *Id.*

Plaintiff disputed the inaccurate tradelines via certified mail sent to three different credit reporting agencies (“CRAs”), Experian, Equifax, Inc., and TransUnion, LLC on March 28, 2016. FAC ¶ 103. Each CRA received Plaintiff’s dispute letter and in turn notified the entities that had furnished the disputed information (“furnishers”) by means of automated credit dispute verifications (“ACDVs”). *Id.* ¶ 106.

Plaintiff ordered a second three bureau report from Experian on May 17, 2016 (“May 2016 Credit Report”). FAC ¶ 107. Plaintiff alleges that the May 2016 Credit report reflected that Wells Fargo had reported two different accounts as owing balances and being past due in a manner that did not comport with industry standards. FAC ¶¶ 110-116. For example, Plaintiff alleges that Wells Fargo reported one account as owing a balance of \$10,436 even though under the terms of Plaintiff’s confirmed Chapter 13 plan Wells Fargo agreed to be paid only \$4,538.42. *Id.* ¶¶ 114-15.

Plaintiff filed this action on June 15, 2016 and filed the operative FAC as of right on September 16, 2016. Experian and Equifax now seek dismissal of the FAC.

## II. LEGAL STANDARD

“A motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted ‘tests the legal sufficiency of a claim.’” *Conservation Force v. Salazar*, 646 F.3d 1240, 1241-42 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Navarro v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001)). When determining whether a claim has been stated, the Court accepts as true all well-pled factual allegations and construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Reese v. BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc.*, 643 F.3d 681, 690 (9th Cir. 2011). However, the Court need not “accept as true allegations that contradict matters properly subject to judicial notice” or “allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *In re Gilead Scis. Sec. Litig.*, 536 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). While a complaint need not contain detailed factual allegations, it “must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to

relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is facially plausible when it “allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.*

### III. DISCUSSION

The FAC contains two claims, one for violation of the FCRA (Claim 1) and the other for violation of the CCRAA (Claim 2). Although the label of the CCRAA claim indicates that it is asserted against “Defendants,” it is clear from the body of the FAC that the CCRAA claim is not asserted against Experian or Equifax. FAC ¶¶ 146-155. Accordingly, this order addresses only the FCRA claim.

With respect to the FCRA claim, Experian and Equifax each assert that dismissal is warranted because Plaintiff has sued under the wrong provision of the FCRA and has not alleged facts showing inaccurate credit reporting. In addition, Experian argues that Plaintiff has not alleged facts sufficient to entitle her to recovery of damages or to show that Experian’s response to her dispute letter was improper.

Before turning to the parties’ arguments on these points, the Court notes that Plaintiff has filed a request for judicial notice of a document that appears to be a proof of claim filed by Wells Fargo in Plaintiff’s bankruptcy. *See* Pl.’s RJN, ECF 58. The request for judicial notice was filed after completion of the briefing on the pending motions to dismiss – indeed, it was filed the day before the motion hearing – and the Court is at a loss to understand its intended significance. Accordingly, while the Court may take judicial notice of documents filed in other judicial proceedings under appropriate circumstances, *see Reyn’s Pasta Bella, LLC v. Visa USA, Inc.*, 442 F.3d 741, 746 n.6 (9th Cir. 2006), Plaintiff’s request for judicial notice in this case is DENIED.

#### A. Code Sections Applicable to CRAs (Experian and Equifax)

“Congress enacted [the] FCRA in 1970 to ensure fair and accurate credit reporting, promote efficiency in the banking system, and protect consumer privacy.” *Safeco Ins. Co. of Am. v. Burr*, 551 U.S. 47, 52 (2007). To that end, the FCRA imposes specific obligations on CRAs, furnishers, and other categories of persons not at issue here. *See generally* 15 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.* Many of the obligations of CRAs are described in 15 U.S.C. § 1681i. That section provides

that if a consumer disputes “the completeness or accuracy of any item of information,” the CRA must “conduct a reasonable reinvestigation to determine whether the disputed information is inaccurate and record the current status of the disputed information, or delete the item.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(1). In addition, the CRA must provide notification of the dispute to the furnisher of the information. 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(2). Such notification by the CRA triggers the furnisher’s obligation to conduct its own investigation. 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b). The FCRA expressly creates a private right of action for willful or negligent noncompliance with these requirements. 15 U.S.C. § 1681n & o.

Both Experian and Equifax argue that Plaintiff’s FCRA claim is asserted only under § 1681s-2(b), applicable to furnishers, and not under § 1681i, applicable to CRAs. Plaintiff acknowledges in her opposition briefs that the FAC does not reference § 1681i. The FAC therefore is subject to dismissal with leave to amend on this ground.

**B. Inaccuracy (Experian and Equifax)**

The Ninth Circuit has observed that “[a]lthough the FCRA’s reinvestigation provision, 15 U.S.C. § 1681i, does not on its face require that an actual inaccuracy exist for a plaintiff to state a claim, many courts, including our own, have imposed such a requirement.” *Carvalho v. Equifax Info. Servs., LLC*, 629 F.3d 876, 890 (9th Cir. 2010).<sup>2</sup> “Thus, even if a . . . CRA fails to conduct a reasonable investigation or otherwise fails to fulfill its obligations under the FCRA, if a plaintiff cannot establish that a credit report contained an actual inaccuracy, then the plaintiff’s claims fail as a matter of law.” *Doster v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, No. 16-CV-04629-LHK, 2017 WL 264401, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 20, 2017) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

In *Carvalho*, the Ninth Circuit noted that it previously had “explained that an item on a credit report can be ‘incomplete or inaccurate’ within the meaning of the FCRA’s furnisher

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<sup>2</sup> *Carvalho* involved claims asserted under the CCRAA, not the FCRA. *See Carvalho*, 629 F.3d at 881. However, in discussing the scope of the CCRAA, the Ninth Circuit drew heavily on cases construing the FCRA, *see id.* at 889-91, and numerous courts have relied on *Carvalho*’s explication of FCRA requirements when addressing FCRA claims, *see, e.g., Artus v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, No. 5:16-CV-03322-EJD, 2017 WL 346022, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 24, 2017); *Jaras v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, No. 16-CV-03336-LHK, 2016 WL 7337540, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2016).

investigation provision, 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b)(1)(D), ‘because it is patently incorrect, or because it is misleading in such a way and to such an extent that it can be expected to adversely affect credit decisions.’” *Carvalho*, 629 F.3d at 890 (quoting *Gorman v. Wolpoff & Abramson, LLP*, 584 F.3d 1147, 1163 (2009)). The Ninth Circuit went on to affirm “‘the maxim of statutory construction that similar terms appearing in different sections of a statute should receive the same interpretation,’” *id.* (quoting *United States v. Nordbrock*, 38 F.3d 440, 444 (9th Cir. 1994)), and to cite with approval a First Circuit case, *Chiang*, which the Ninth Circuit summarized as “deeming the term ‘inaccurate’ in section 1681i(a) to be ‘essentially the same’ as the term ‘incomplete or inaccurate’ in section 1681s-2(b),” *id.* (citing *Chiang v. Verizon New Eng. Inc.*, 595 F.3d 26, 37 (1st Cir. 2010)). Relying on *Carvalho*, district courts have “‘applied this ‘patently incorrect or materially misleading’ standard to claims arising under various provisions of the FCRA that involve the accuracy of information.” *Prianto v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-CV-03461-TEH, 2014 WL 3381578, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. July 10, 2014). In particular, courts in this district have applied the “patently incorrect or materially misleading” standard to the inaccuracy requirement under § 1681i. *See, e.g., Banneck v. HSBC Bank USA, N.A.*, No. 15-cv-02250-HSG, 2016 WL 3383960, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. June 20, 2016); *Prianto*, 2014 WL 3381578, at \*3.

Both Experian and Equifax argue that the FAC fails to meet these pleading requirements. The Court agrees for the reasons discussed below.

### 1. Three Bureau Reports

Perhaps the most obvious deficiency in Plaintiff’s allegations against Experian and Equifax is her failure to allege which claimed inaccuracies were reported by which CRA. FAC ¶¶ 99, 107. Plaintiff alleges that after her Chapter 13 plan was confirmed, she ordered the February 2016 Credit Report and discovered that “multiple trade lines continued to report Plaintiff delinquent on payments, past due balances, inaccurate balances, in collections, and some accounts even failed to register that Plaintiff was making payments on the account through her Chapter 13 plan.” *Id.* ¶ 102. She asserts that she sent each CRA a dispute letter, but then when she obtained the May 2016 report she discovered that many of the inaccuracies remained. *Id.* ¶¶ 106-08. These allegations do not identify Experian or Equifax as the reporting entities, nor do they identify any

particular past due balances or other tradelines in the February 2016 Credit Report that were inaccurate.

Plaintiff argues that the inaccuracies are identified in the FAC with the requisite specificity at least as to Wells Fargo accounts. However, the allegations regarding Plaintiff's Wells Fargo accounts refer to the May 2016 Credit Report. FAC ¶¶ 110-117. Plaintiff does not allege that she disputed tradelines in the May 2016 Credit Report. She alleges that she disputed tradelines in the February 2016 Credit Report and discovered that they had not been corrected when she later obtained the May 2016 Credit Report. Deficiencies in Plaintiff's allegations regarding the contents of the February 2016 Credit Report – the report that Experian and Equifax allegedly failed to reinvestigate upon receipt of Plaintiff's dispute letters – cannot be cured by allegations regarding the later May 2016 Credit Report. Moreover, Plaintiff does not allege that the asserted inaccuracies in the May 2016 Credit Report were reported by Experian or Equifax rather than, say, by TransUnion.

In order to make out an FCRA claim against a CRA, Plaintiff must allege with specificity that the CRA reported one or more items of information that were patently incorrect or materially misleading. Other courts in this district have dismissed FCRA claims based upon alleged inaccuracies in three bureau reports where no specificity is provided as to which CRA reported the inaccuracies in question. *See, e.g., Doster*, 2017 WL 264401, at \*6 (“Plaintiff's FAC makes only general and unspecified allegations that her credit report, which was a three-bureau credit report, contained inaccuracies and that the CRAs reported misleading and inaccurate information, but the FAC does not allege any conduct that is specific to Experian.”).

Accordingly, the allegations of the FAC are insufficient to make out a claim of inaccurate reporting by either Experian or Equifax.

## 2. Reporting After Confirmation of Chapter 13 Plan

More fundamentally, to the extent that Plaintiff claims that it was inaccurate for Experian or Equifax to report delinquencies or past due balances after plan confirmation, that theory of liability has been rejected by courts in this district and other districts within the Ninth Circuit. *See, e.g., Artus v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, No. 5:16-CV-03322-EJD, 2017 WL 346022, at \*5 (N.D.

Cal. Jan. 24, 2017) (collecting cases); *Doster*, 2017 WL 264401, at \*6 (“[A]s a matter of law it is not misleading or inaccurate to report a delinquent debt during the pendency of a bankruptcy.”); *Polvorosa v. Allied Collection Serv., Inc.*, No. Case No. 2:16–CV–1508 JCM (CWH), 2017 WL 29331, at \*3 (D. Nev. Jan. 3, 2017) (“[R]eporting delinquencies during the pendency of a bankruptcy or during a bankruptcy’s automatic stay is not itself a violation of the FCRA.”).

Plaintiff argues that these decisions are based upon a misunderstanding of bankruptcy law because they fail to recognize that a bankruptcy court’s order confirming a Chapter 13 plan constitutes a binding final judgment regarding the rights and obligations of the debtor and his or her creditors. According to Plaintiff, because a confirmed plan modifies the original debts, any post-confirmation reporting of pre-confirmation delinquencies or balances is inaccurate.

In *Carvalho*, the Ninth Circuit noted that “reinvestigation claims are not the proper vehicle for collaterally attacking the legal validity of consumer debts.” *Carvalho*, 629 F.3d at 892. In that case, the allegedly inaccurate reporting involved a charge for medical services that the plaintiff, Carvalho, claimed should have been paid by her insurance company. *Id.* at 882. After Carvalho disputed the charge, several CRAs requested and received verification of the debt from the furnisher. *Id.* The CRAs thereafter continued reporting the debt, but they added Carvalho’s statement of dispute to her credit reports. *Id.* at 882-83. In rejecting Carvalho’s argument that the CRAs were obligated to do more, the Ninth Circuit found that “[t]he fundamental flaw in Carvalho’s conception of the reinvestigation duty is that credit reporting agencies are not tribunals.” *Id.* at 891. The Ninth Circuit reasoned that CRAs “simply collect and report information furnished by others” and thus are “ill equipped to adjudicate contract disputes.” *Id.* For that reason, “courts have been loath to allow consumers to mount collateral attacks on the legal validity of their debts in the guise of FCRA reinvestigation claims.” *Id.*

Plaintiff argues that *Carvalho* is distinguishable from the present case, because in *Carvalho* there had been no adjudication of the rights and obligations of the debtor and the creditor, whereas in the present case there has been such an adjudication in the form of an order confirming Plaintiff’s Chapter 13 plan. Plaintiff’s argument is unpersuasive. *Carvalho* did not turn on the lack of finality of the debt at issue, but rather on the Ninth Circuit’s conclusion that

1 CRAs are neither equipped nor obligated to determine the legal status of debts that have been  
2 reported and verified by furnishers.

3 Plaintiff's assertion of the legal effect of a Chapter 13 confirmation plan is unavailing for  
4 other reasons as well. It is true that "[t]he provisions of a confirmed plan bind the debtor and each  
5 creditor." 11 U.S.C. § 1327(a). Thus a creditor seeking payment on a debt is entitled only to  
6 those payments provided for under the plan, and "any issue decided under a plan is entitled to *res*  
7 *judicata* effect." *In re Blendheim*, 803 F.3d 477, 486 (9th Cir. 2015). However, the Court  
8 declines to make the logical leap urged by Plaintiff that these authorities, governing the  
9 relationships between parties to a bankruptcy action, make it a violation of the FCRA to report a  
10 historically accurate pre-confirmation debt or delinquency. Regardless of how the rights and  
11 obligations of the parties to a bankruptcy are modified by a Chapter 13 plan, the original debt did  
12 exist prior to confirmation and Plaintiff has cited no authority suggesting that bankruptcy  
13 proceedings "erase" that historical fact for purposes of the FCRA.

14 Moreover, with respect to the many debtors who fail to make all required plan payments,  
15 the original debt terms ultimately are reinstated. *See Blendheim*, 803 F.3d at 487. Indeed,  
16 historically accurate debts may be reported even after discharge, so long as the credit report  
17 indicates that the debts were discharged in bankruptcy. *See Mortimer v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. C-  
18 12-01959 JCS, 2013 WL 1501452, \*9-11 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 10, 2013) (furnisher's reporting that the  
19 debt had been delinquent during the pendency of the bankruptcy was historically accurate and thus  
20 not actionable under the FCRA where report also indicated that the debt had been discharged in  
21 bankruptcy).

22 Plaintiff's counsel argued at the hearing that allowing reporting of pre-confirmation  
23 delinquencies or balances after a Chapter 13 plan has been confirmed will deprive debtors of  
24 significant benefits that they expect to obtain through Chapter 13 bankruptcy. That issue is one  
25 for Congress to resolve, not this Court. The Court's task in evaluating Plaintiff's FAC is to  
26 determine whether the facts alleged therein make out a plausible claim that credit reporting by  
27 Experian or Equifax was inaccurate. The Court simply is not persuaded that the reporting of a  
28 delinquency or past due balance after plan confirmation is per se inaccurate under the FCRA.



However, there appears to be an open question whether such reporting could satisfy the inaccuracy requirement if unaccompanied by any indication that the consumer is in bankruptcy. *See Devincenzi v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, No. 16-CV-04628-LHK, 2017 WL 86131, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 10, 2017) (declining to decide whether allegations that the “credit report contained no indication at all that the debts were the subject of a pending bankruptcy . . . would be sufficient to state a claim” but granting plaintiff leave to attempt to assert FCRA claim based on that theory). It is this Court’s view that it may well be possible for a plaintiff to allege facts showing that the reporting of a pre-confirmation balance or delinquency is materially misleading absent any reference to a pending Chapter 13 bankruptcy, at least where a confirmed plan governs the timing and amounts of post-confirmation payments on the debt. Plaintiff, however, has not alleged whether or not the reports in question contained information regarding her bankruptcy.

### 3. Metro 2 Format

In addition to her theory of FCRA liability based on the effect of plan confirmation, Plaintiff asserts a related theory based on industry standards regarding credit reporting. She devotes more than thirty paragraphs of the FAC to a tutorial on industry standards and in particular the “Metro 2 format” adopted by the Consumer Data Industry Association (“CDIA”). *See* FAC ¶¶ 37-72. The Ninth Circuit has not spoken on the effect of the Metro 2 format, if any, on the obligations of CRAs and furnishers under the FCRA. However, district courts within the Ninth Circuit overwhelmingly have held that a violation of industry standards is insufficient, without more, to state a claim for violation of the FCRA. *See, e.g., Doster*, 2017 WL 264401, at \*5 (collecting cases); *Mestayer v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, No. 15-CV-03645-EMC, 2016 WL 7188015, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 12, 2016).

The out-of-district cases cited by Plaintiff do not persuade this Court to take a contrary view. In *Dreher v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, No. 3:11-CV-00624-JAG, 2013 WL 2389878, at \*7 (E.D. Va. May 30, 2013), the district court held that industry standards could be considered at the summary judgment stage as part of the totality of evidence regarding the reasonableness of Experian’s failure to identify the main source of disputed information. That ruling does not advance Plaintiff’s argument that deviation from Metro 2 constitutes a per se inaccuracy under the

FCRA. In *Nissou-Rabban v. Capital One Bank (USA), N.A.*, No. 15CV1675 JLS (DHB), 2016 WL 4508241, at \*5 (S.D. Cal. June 6, 2016), the district court held that the plaintiff had alleged a claim under the FCRA where she alleged that Metro 2 was Synchrony’s chosen method of reporting and that Synchrony’s deviation from Metro 2 might be misleading to such an extent as to affect credit decisions. Courts in this district have found such allegations to be insufficient. *See, e.g., Mestayer*, 2016 WL 7188015, at \*3 (credit report that deviated from Metro 2 was not misleading where report disclosed bankruptcy); *see also Doster*, 2017 WL 264401, at \*5 (collecting cases). This Court finds the latter decisions to be better reasoned and therefore concludes that allegations that a credit report deviated from the Metro 2 format is insufficient, without more, to state a claim under the FCRA.

The Court does not mean to suggest that Metro 2 is wholly irrelevant to the evaluation of a claim asserted under the FCRA. It may be that allegations of deviations from the Metro 2 format could bolster other allegations of inaccuracy or be relevant to allegations of negligence on the part of the reporting entity. However, Plaintiff’s reliance on Metro 2 as an independent source of liability under the FCRA is unavailing.

### **C. Damages (Experian)**

In addition to the arguments addressed above, Experian makes an additional argument that Plaintiff has failed to allege facts sufficient to entitle her to recovery of damages. The FCRA creates a private right of action for willful or negligent noncompliance with § 1681i. *Gorman*, 584 F.3d at 1154 (citing 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681n & o). If a failure to comply with § 1681i is willful, the plaintiff may recover either actual damages or statutory damages between \$100 and \$1,000, as well as any appropriate punitive damages. 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a). If a failure to comply with § 1681i is negligent, the plaintiff is limited to recovery of “any actual damages sustained by the consumer as a result of the failure.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a)(1). Experian contends that Plaintiff has not alleged facts showing entitlement to recovery under either theory.

#### **1. Willfulness**

A defendant acts “willfully” for purposes of the FCRA if the defendant knowingly or recklessly disregards its statutory duties. *Safeco Ins. Co. of Am. v. Burr*, 551 U.S. 47, 57-58

(2007). “[A] company subject to FCRA does not act in reckless disregard of it unless the action is not only a violation under a reasonable reading of the statute’s terms, but shows that the company ran a risk of violating the law substantially greater than the risk associated with a reading that was merely careless.” *Id.* at 69. Thus a plaintiff seeking to recover damages under a willfulness theory “must allege, at a minimum, that the defendant’s reading of the FCRA is ‘objectively unreasonable.’” *Kirchner v. Shred-it USA Inc.*, No. 2:14-1437 WBS, 2014 WL 6685210, at \*1 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2014) (quoting *Safeco*, 551 U.S. at 69).

As discussed above, Plaintiff has not sufficiently alleged the existence of an actual inaccuracy in credit reporting. Even had she done so, she has not alleged any facts showing that such inaccuracy was the result of a Experian’s knowing or reckless disregard of its statutory duties.

## 2. Negligence

In order to recover under a negligence theory, Plaintiff must plead and prove actual damages resulting from the asserted violation of the FCRA. 15 U.S.C. § 1681o(a)(1). Plaintiff’s FCRA claim is based on her allegations that after Plaintiff disputed information in the February 2016 Credit Report, Experian and Equifax failed to reinvestigate. *See* FAC ¶¶ 131-145. However, she does not allege facts showing that she suffered any damages flowing from that failure. *See id.*

Accordingly, the FAC is subject to dismissal on the ground that Plaintiff has failed to allege facts showing an entitlement to damages.

### D. Lack of Allegations re Experian’s Response to Dispute Letter (Experian)

Experian also argues that Plaintiff has not provided any factual basis for her allegation that Experian’s response to her dispute letter was inadequate. The Court agrees.

Plaintiff alleges that after she disputed the February 2016 Credit Report, Experian was required to conduct a reasonable investigation and to delete any information that was not accurate. FAC ¶ 132. Plaintiff then claims that each CRA is required to “send all relevant information via an ACDV to the furnishers which they did not do.” *Id.* ¶ 133. When a consumer disputes information on a credit report, the CRA must provide notification of the dispute to the furnisher of the information. 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(2). Thus an allegation that Plaintiff disputed a particular

account reported in the February 2016 Credit Report, and that Experian failed to notify the furnisher of the disputed information, would state a claim under the FCRA, assuming that all other pleading requirements regarding inaccuracy and damages were satisfied. However, as discussed above, Plaintiff's allegations regarding the asserted inaccuracies in the February 2016 Credit Report do not identify any particular account or item of information from Experian. Allegations that Experian failed to notify the unidentified furnishers of unidentified information regarding unidentified accounts are insufficient to make out a plausible claim that Experian violated its obligations under the FCRA. Moreover, elsewhere in the FAC Plaintiff alleges that "each CRA received Plaintiff's dispute letter and in response sent Plaintiff's dispute to each DF via an ACDV." FAC ¶ 106. Based on that allegation, it would appear that Experian *did* satisfy its notification obligations under the FCRA.

Plaintiff also alleges that Experian would have known that the furnishers' reporting of certain accounts deviated from the industry standard, but Experian did not suppress that inaccurate information. *Id.* ¶¶ 138-45. Plaintiff does not identify any specific errors or inaccuracies that Experian should have suppressed. Plaintiff alleges only that Experian "would have known" that "failure to report a CII given that a Chapter 13 was filed" and "reporting a past due balance post confirmation" do not comport with industry standards. FAC ¶¶ 143-44. These allegations are not sufficient to state a claim under 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(1).

Plaintiff's conclusory allegation that "the CRAs failed to conduct a reasonable investigation," *id.* ¶ 134, likewise is inadequate to state a claim under the FCRA. *See O'Connor v. Capital One, N.A.*, No. CV 14-00177-KAW, 2014 WL 2215965, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. May 29, 2014) (No FCRA claim stated where plaintiff "fails to offer any factual allegations supporting his contention that Defendant's investigation of his disputed account was unreasonable").

#### **E. Leave to Amend**

In deciding whether to grant Plaintiff leave to amend her pleading, the Court must consider the factors set forth by the Supreme Court in *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178 (1962), and discussed at length by the Ninth Circuit in *Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc.*, 316 F.3d 1048 (9th Cir. 2003). A district court ordinarily must grant leave to amend unless one or more of the *Foman*

factors is present: (1) undue delay, (2) bad faith or dilatory motive, (3) repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendment, (4) undue prejudice to the opposing party, and (5) futility of amendment. *Eminence Capital*, 316 F.3d at 1052. “[I]t is the consideration of prejudice to the opposing party that carries the greatest weight.” *Id.* However a strong showing with respect to one of the other factors may warrant denial of leave to amend. *Id.*

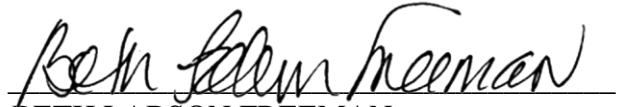
The first factor (undue delay), second factor (bad faith), and fourth factor (undue prejudice) do not weigh against granting leave to amend at this time, although the Court may well have a different view in the event that Plaintiff’s counsel fails to address the deficiencies addressed herein and persists in submitting pleadings consisting primarily of copy-and-paste boilerplate allegations. The third factor (failure to cure deficiencies) weighs slightly against granting leave to amend, as Plaintiff previously amended her pleading. However, the present order represents the first detailed guidance that Plaintiff has received from the Court. Finally, with respect to the fifth factor (futility of amendment), the Court has grave reservations whether Plaintiff will be able to state a viable FCRA claim against Experian or Equifax. However, because it is not clear that Plaintiff cannot do so, the Court will grant her leave to amend.

If Plaintiff chooses to amend her FCRA claim, she shall allege with specificity what reporting is attributable to each defendant and shall attach a copy of each report. Failure to do so will be deemed an admission that Plaintiff is incapable of pleading specific facts giving rise to liability under the FCRA.

#### **IV. ORDER**

- (1) The motions to dismiss filed by Experian and Equifax are GRANTED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND;
- (2) Any amended pleading shall be filed on or before May 1, 2017; and
- (3) Leave to amend is limited to the FCRA claim discussed in this order; Plaintiff may not add new claims or parties without express leave of the Court.

Dated: April 10, 2017

  
BETH LABSON FREEMAN  
United States District Judge